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"all day, and when I could na' sit, I'd lie."—*Oscar Week.*

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THE SUEZ CANAL AND EGYPT.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

The sixth of April was a great day in the land of Nile, and upon that narrow neck of desert which separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. It was a great day also for commerce, for the sanguine promoters of the Isthmus of Suez Canal are not destined to disappointment. There was a concourse of diplomats and commercial ambassadors to witness the opening of communication between the European and the Eastern waters; and all the chief cities of the Continent, with New York, were represented by delegates to celebrate the occasion. Besides these, the four leading navigation companies of the world—the Peninsular and Oriental, the Austrian Lloyd's, the Messageries Impériales, and the Imperial Russian Steam Navigation Society—sent their presidents or vice-presidents to the festival; so that the gathering was something unprecedented, and not to be gainsaid. Nor was the event less signal which brought together these imposing names, for it is a *fait accompli* that as the beginning of the year, a paddle-boat with thirty persons passed from the mouths of the Nile to the Gulf of Suez, and yesterday saw the official opening of the same successful channel. It must, of course, be borne in mind that there is by no means the great ship channel which "is to be," if the sands of the wilderness permit, and funds be forthcoming. Part of the present edit is, we believe, a fresh-water canal supplied from the Nile; and to complete the main work, even on the statements of the entrepreneurs, will demand four more years of strenuous labour. Then the mere achievement of this water passage across the Egyptian desert is nothing more than has already been effected. Pharaoh-Necho accomplished it; and there are traces of the same feat before and after his time upon the expanse between Port Said and Suez. But we have not the least desire to undervalue the work thus far completed; it is not in the nature of Englishmen to sneer at a courageous and triumphant piece of engineering. Thus much of the scheme of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is certainly finished; and if he can complete the rest, so as to annihilate the solid barrier between the seas of the Northern and Southern zones, and give to the mercantile navies of the world a practicable and durable passage, he will deserve his fame. If we repeat the doubts expressed before against the enterprise, it is certainly not as undervaluing its possible utility, or as believing its accomplishment impossible. What is impossible—what can seem impossible—to the nation that has hung iron box-bridges across straits of the sea, tunneled Thames and India, and lifted a line of railway three thousand feet into the air upon the Bombay Ghauts? Any hesitation we may still feel regarding the scale upon which the French are working; we have yet to ascertain whether there can result a canal proof against the driving dust of the sand-hills, and really practicable for the commerce of the Red Sea. If there can, then the fringes of the Parisian public, the pashas of Said Pasha, and the sweat of millions of naked fellahs, have not been wasted; and we shall be foremost in regarding yesterday as a very grand day indeed.

A gay day it is sure to have been, for the land of Egypt is in luck, and everybody has time and money for a holiday. Even the donkey-boys of Cairo and Alexandria, with their brown legs and blue tunics, have become capitalists by cotton. Never was a resolution so curious and sudden as that which has happened to the ancient valley of the Pharaohs and the city of Alexandria. Thirty or forty years ago an Italian doctor planted a pinch of cotton seed, for the first time, in a garden near Boulaq. It grew, it flourished, it reproduced itself, it got into the market, and the Pasha, just as naturally, seized hold of the crop and garden and owner altogether; for the rights of property were not allowed to be inconvenient under Mehemet and Ibrahim. The Pashas spread the cultivation, and Egyptian staple gained a name. Meantime new days brought the railway, and the American mills were flung open to the world. We know what it has done for India; the gold it has poured in there may be said to "stand in puddles" over Bombay and the Deccan; and Egypt ought some of the auriferous shower. Some—nobody knows verily, but an eyewitness, what it has done. The donkey that trundles him upon red leather saddle through the Alexandrian bazaars winds in and out of kennel bales; the camels thrust him into the mud with loads of them; long Miramitic carts founder and rattle through the flying mud with them; the Mahmoudieh can't hold the cotton-boats; the palm-trees are fluffy with cotton; cotton goes constantly outward; and gold, and machinery, and merchants' clerks, and house-builders come just as constantly inward—till the bustle and the business might stir Cheops and Cephrenes in their mummyhood. Some of this is of course due to the quantities of the staple sent from India; but, except what the Peninsular and Oriental vessels bring, the bulk of those consignments go by the Cape, and even the Indian bales pay tax and toll to the Egyptians. The Liverpool returns will tell what the fat time of the Nile has made out of the cotton crisis; but we can give our readers a fact that will serve better than figures. The flocks and herds of Syria and Palestine have all this year past been driven down to the coast, and thousands of quarters of wheat and sorghum have been sent with them to feed Egypt. Every steam-vessel from Beyrout and Acre brings cargoes of live stock and grain to Alexandria, because the valley which has hitherto been the granary of Europe has turned every bit of wet mud that she could spare into cotton land. And of all this roaring, rattling trade the French have, very wisely, taken the advantage. They have pitched their tent on this Tiddler's ground, and the Suez Canal is only one part of their "little game" to translate Egypt into France. Alexandria is to-day almost as Gallie as Marseilles; the Cop and Fellah talk capital Parisian; you can be harbored in *la Franciscaine* in fifty shops upon the Esbekieh or the Place des Consuls; and the ride out to Hamleh from Cleopatra's Needle is like the Quai Billy—with palms, however, for the plane-trees, and the sea instead of the Seine.

Are we for ever to carp and grumble at this, and put off the inevitable "Eastern question" with useless jealousies? We think not; assuredly it has been ten times more English and practical to be glad to see the old land reviving, and civilisation in a blouse pushing her gladsome and chattering way along the historic river. The destinies of the East are in the hands of England and France. That fact nothing can alter, nothing can arrest it. When the relations of the new highway to the exigencies of trade come to be settled, as they must be, we must have, of course, a clear road to India. M. de Lesseps can understand that the broader the road and the easier, so much the better. Whatever helps commerce helps the world—helps France—

help us most of all, for the majority of the forest of masts in the wonderful port of Alexandria are British, and will always be British. Success then, to the Isthmus of Suez Canal, say we, and dividends to its shareholders! So long as the French treat the fellahs a little better than they have done, may the influx of francs never be less! As for Alexandria, nothing can stay her development; she was born to be the African Liverpool, and she is fulfilling her manifest destiny. Cotton and canal schemes, railways, and the revival of miserable Syria and unhappy Palestine, must all bring golden grist to her mill. Seated, like Corinth, at the water passage, and literally "two seas," she is becoming what she has thrice before been in history—the proud sister city of Marseilles and a rival princess of Commerce. Marseilles herself does not present a more marvellous sight than the harbour of Iskander today—thrilled with keels from every country, and bright with all the flags in the signal-book.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

To redeem the time because the days are evil was the warning of the Apostle; to waste the time because the days are good, or seems to be, the prevailing maxim of the comfortable classes in England. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women in England who have apparently no other object whatever in life than to amuse themselves; and as the country grows wealthier every day, this class grows larger and larger. Every taste is indulged in, and every sport is passionately followed. Men hunt on the best possible horses, and go to Norway to fish, and to Scotland to shoot, and so make out the year. With a little of London and Paris life to give them the pungent variety of the height of luxury and of all the pleasures of society, they get through their time very well. Nor are the bulk of the people who live like this in any way great people. They are mostly people with a good amount of ready money and no occupation. This is their notion of pleasure—the of the proper and suitable consequence of having money; and so they accept it as a thing naturally belonging to them; and just as they expect that their capital will produce interest, they also expect that this interest will produce amusement. And the very fact that there are so many of them tends to make their life more and more amusing. An enthusiast who has any special sporting mania can always find a companion as enthusiastic as himself. He can be sure that he need never be left alone if, for example, it is his fancy to spend all the summer months by the side of a Norwegian river, tormented by mosquitoes, and feeding like a peasant, that he may lift out of the water an unending series of salmon. The pleasure-seekers, of course, talk shop like the rest of the world; and as their pursuits are hallowed by the approbation of a lurcher, and come at last to assume that it is a sort of duty to be living to be always fishing or hunting. Not to be living for pleasure is to be a very poor creature, and no one is fit for society of whom so much had can be said. The ladies, too, quite rival the gentlemen. They are all for amusement. They must have their parties, balls, dresses, horses, carriages, games, and flirtations always going on. The men whom they know live for amusements, and they too can get the money necessary for such amusements as they fancy, and so why should they not indulge themselves? Nor is the consequence on manners of this passionate pursuit of pleasure on the part of both sexes at all difficult to trace. When wealth is applied to amusement, and the amusements of a society are such as can be shared by men and women, the men, who can generally shine more than the women in the amusements, impose their authority on the women, and determine how the women shall act and speak. There is a consequent diminution of female influence which is not very salutary. It is not a good thing that girls should try to be like young men, and should look up to those who can sport and amuse themselves better than they can, and revere them as little boys at a public school look up to and worship and try to imitate the big noisy boys who take a passing delight in snubbing, bullying, and guiding them.

It seems strange that amusement should be the principal object in life of so many persons, and there are some who will think it very reprehensible. But the more the subject is considered, the more it will appear that these pleasure-seekers are only doing what it comes in their way to do. The only reason why they lead this particular kind of life is that the nation is so very rich. At first sight, it seems as if every rich man might do something good and useful. But what is he to do? The people talk about doing something good and useful, they generally mean either going through some form of study, or doing something for the poor. Young men of fortune are generally persuaded to do a little—a very little—for the improvement of their minds, and they will generally give away money if they are asked. This is saying very little; but what more can be expected? A large proportion of such persons go to one of the Universities, and form the idle gentlemen set there of which most colleges are so proud, and it may be plausibly argued that they get more benefit than they do harm. But it is not every one who can go to a University and pass examinations. Most boys are stupid, and most stupid boys who know that their parents are rich make no efforts to overcome their stupidity. They have, as they express it, no turn for books, and rather pique themselves on their deficiency as a manly sporting sort of thing in its way. The boys of this class very often receive what may be termed the purely Eton style of education, and at eighteen find themselves rascals and rascals, with a good knowledge of rowing and boating, but without that acquaintance with the Latin declensions which is insisted on at the Universities, and the difficult authors with whose writings they have long been nominally familiar. That stupid rich boys in good health should be coaxed into reading at home while the Universities are closed to them seems very hopeless. And what is a rich young man to do for the poor? In novels, the good young man is always heir to a large landed estate, or is in possession of it. He has plenty to do. He studies the law of landed property, and gets up farming, and becomes a county member, and is married by the right sort of sweetly-minded young woman. But in real life very few rich men are heirs to landed property, or have anything to do with county estates. The tribe of pleasure-seekers is made so numerous, not by the sons of country gentlemen recruiting it, but by the increasing quantity of persons who have made a fortune and give each of their sons fifty or sixty thousand pounds in ready money. What are these sons to do? When it is said they ought to benefit the poor, it cannot be meant that they should go and pay visits at cottages. No

nuisance to the poor could be greater than this, and few things could be more dangerous to the young men. Then they might become philanthropists, and go on platforms, and move resolutions. But when we consider the dreariness of this occupation, the amount of humbugs they would have to associate with, and the tendency to drop off early in life into little party cliques, it can scarcely be put as a plain matter of duty that they should all turn philanthropists. Giving away money, again, may be their duty, as we will hope it is their pleasure. But giving away money does not fill up much time. A good young man might in an hour give away the tenth of his income by writing cheques in favour of leading hospitals, and it may be doubted, if he spent months in thinking, whether he could dispose of his charity better. What remains but sporting? It is quite as good to be salmon-fishing as lounging about big cities. Until lately, Americans of this class almost always came to Europe, and either led fashionable lives in Paris or haunted studios at Rome, and practised talking artistic shop until they learnt to hope they too were theoretically artists. Every man has his taste, and this was the American taste; but how many Americans are looking with eyes of fond admiration on English sports, and are desirous to share them. There is indeed some difficulty in imagining how one world will suffice for all these Alexanders. The amusement will become comparatively tame when the globe has only one salmon to every three persons trying to catch him.

Is this continual pleasure-seeking, therefore, a good thing because it is inevitable? We think not. It may be regarded as one of the curses of wealth. For the nation at large it is a gain that it should grow rich, not only for the many advantages of material prosperity, but because many of the most valuable results of modern thought seem only able to penetrate where money has preceded them. But individuals often lose greatly by becoming rich. There is a clear advantage in having a good education, in living with educated people, and in having enough to give security against destitution and dependence in case of sickness or misfortune. But, beyond that, money is a misfortune to a young man, unless he has such a position that his form of wealth imposes on him unavoidable duties and occupation. A prudent father will often do much better for his sons by leaving them five or ten thousand pounds a piece than by leaving them twenty or thirty thousand, and the perception of this truth might often spare successful men those protracted struggles to be rich which harass and overwhelm them during those last years of unbroken strength when, if they were wise, they might enjoy a deserved repose, and prepare for death. And if wealth is unfavourable to young men, it is far more unfavourable to young women. Through the action of many combined causes, the young men of the comfortable classes in England are probably better off on the whole than they used to be, but the young women are decidedly worse. It lies on the face of things that English girls are not what they used to be. They are louder, coarser, idler, more selfish, less reserved and self-respecting, fiercer and bolder in their pursuit of men, and in every way less ladylike. Hundreds of exceptions will occur to everyone whose young-lady acquaintance is numbered by hundreds, but still the majority are below the standard of their mothers. This falling-off may be, and probably is, merely temporary. There will be improvement in this as in everything else where society is not really worn out and demoralised. But at present girls are suffering from happening to be born in a generation which has become suddenly rich, which thirsts for amusements, and finds its amusements in employments of time and money where men are supreme and dictate to women. Gradually women will get used to this. In America, unmarried women do what they please in male society, even more than in England; but with the growth of this social freedom there has also grown up a stronger sense of substantial propriety and self-respect. At the same time, while the present state of things goes on in England, parents may be quite content that their daughters should not live in that section of society which is very rich, and which is tainted by the consequences of its riches having accrued under peculiar circumstances.

Even, however, if we think that the possession of any degree of wealth beyond that which enables its possessors to live in educated and refined society is a misfortune, we need not take too gloomy a view of rich people. Persons who live for amusement, and spend their time in hunting and fishing, or in art galleries, are still acted on by the opinions of society and by the tone of literature. They are affected by the preaching up of act duties, so constantly given in every form in England, and are ready to be more or less useful, if they could see either the necessity or the opportunity. They are also influenced by literature, for even if they do not read, they can scarcely fail to know some persons who do; and so, in a light, easy, vague way, they imbibe opinions that do them good. The tone of English literature is at present a healthy one, and even sensation novelists think themselves privileged to utter those denunciations of Bishop Colenso which afford them an irrational but touching mode of expressing a vague wish to be better than they are. Nor ought it to be forgotten that these sportive people have had an improving literature and a brilliant theory invented expressly for them. Many eminent writers, and very many imitators of eminent writers, have drilled into them the persuasion that in following their bent they are doing something heroic, Christian, and Vikingish. This may be, strictly speaking, a delusion, but delusions often do good, and elevate the character. The Viking theory of salmon fishing did good. It was suited for those for whose benefit it was invented. It was milk for babes; and the babes may be reasonably supposed to have thriven on the milk, and to have been enabled by that sense of lowly pride which we should fancy comes naturally to a man who conceives himself to be a Viking. Intellectually, too, these wanderers can scarcely have failed to have derived some benefit from their intercourse with the sportsmen and gamekeepers of other nations, and from their observation of foreign life and manners. They are exactly the kind of people—being well off, and having gone through a classical education, and being astonishingly ignorant—who are naturally prone to take and express what is called the English view of things, that is, to judge foreigners, and foreign countries and constitutions, from the point of view of an avowed and complacent ignorance, and to insist in a pig-headed way on the valuable consequences which are thus attained. Travellers, even if they only go as fast as they can to throw flies in a foreign stream and then come back again, cannot help gradually losing their belief in the infallibility of the English point of view, and, so far, not only get enlightened themselves, but diffuse enlightenment in the circles they adorn.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

DOWN TRAINS.			
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WARRIMUN	9.45	WARRIMUN	9.45
WARRIMUN	10.00	WARRIMUN	10.00
WARRIMUN	10.15	WARRIMUN	10.15
WARRIMUN	10.30	WARRIMUN	10.30
WARRIMUN	10.45	WARRIMUN	10.45
WARRIMUN	11.00	WARRIMUN	11.00
WARRIMUN	11.15	WARRIMUN	11.15
WARRIMUN	11.30	WARRIMUN	11.30
WARRIMUN	11.45	WARRIMUN	11.45
WARRIMUN	12.00	WARRIMUN	12.00

BARNER, PAINTER, AND POPE,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SILKS,
SILK DEPARTMENT
LONDON AND PARIS.
LARGE IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON
THE MOST CHOICE AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

RICH FRENCH FANCY SILKS
have ever had the pleasure to offer. A portion of these
is exhibited in the high position in which our
who may be contemplating the purchase of silks are
permitted to make an inspection of the following

PIECES OF SMALL CHECKS AND STRIPES
suitable for young ladies' wear, in all the new colorings,
to be seen.

ONE CASE OF SOLID CHECKS.
These are now much in favour in Paris, 4 to 5 guineas
each, 16 to 18 yards.

ONE CASE OF LARGE STRIPES.
Gros de Suez, made of a very soft bright silk, in ladylike
patterns, 6 guineas, 16 to 18 yards.

PIECES OF TARTAN PLAIDS.
These are quite a novelty for the present season; 5
guineas the dress, 16 to 18 yards.

ONE CASE RICH BROUHE SILKS AND
SATINS,
the choicest productions of the most eminent manufacturers
Lyons.

WEDDING AND EVENING SILKS.
plain, plain, Gros de Suez, Gros grains, checks, stripes,
and rich brocades.

COLOURED MOIRE ANTIQUES.
black and white, the colors are quite new.

BLACK AND WHITE MOIRE ANTIQUES.
Special attention is invited to a lot of black figured
silk, antique at five and a half guineas, extra length to
the dress.

BLACK AND WHITE SATINS.
WHITE FRENCH GLASS SILKS
COLOURED GLASS SILKS, Foreign and British.
BOS DE SUEZ, GROS GRAIN, and DRAP DE
LYONS, in all the new shades.

BLACK SILKS, WARRANTED TO WEAR.
Bright Gros de Suez, 14 to 16 to 18 yards
Gros Grain, 16 to 18 to 20 yards
PATTERNS FREE.

French Merinos, at the Bankrupt
SALE, in all the new shades. GREAT
BARGAINS.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

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IPSWICH, QUEENSLAND.—To Drapers, Ware-
housemen, and others.—A splendid opportunity now
occurs in the Drapery Business for any person desirous to
commence with a small capital.

The whole of the Stock in the
ASSIGNED ESTATE OF TILSON and CO.
is now for SALE by TENDERS. The Trustees can con-
fidently recommend it, being chiefly selected in first-class
condition, well bought, and all new goods, the business
having been established about eighteen months. The amount
of stock is about £1400.

The premises are situated in the principal part of Ipswich,
corner of Brisbane and Boat streets.

The shop is well and conveniently fitted.
Rent moderate, and terms easy.
Particulars and catalogue may be had from
Messrs. Colegate, Adams, and Co., Sydney.
Messrs. Dawson, and Stewart, Brisbane.
Thomas C. Bishop, Ipswich.

TENDERS will be received for the above up to 3
o'clock on FRIDAY, the 14th day of July, at the office
of ROBERTS and HART, Queen-street, Brisbane.

FOR SALE, by TENDERS, the well assorted STOCK
IN-TRADE of a General Store, consisting of
IRONMONGERY, STATIONERY,
and
BOOTS AND SHOES.

HORSES, CART, HARNESS, and SUNDRIES.
Tenders are invited for purchase of above. Inventories
can be inspected at the warehouse of Messrs. Frison, Ogg,
and Co., and at the office of the undersigned, to whom
tenders (specifying terms) must be addressed on or before
the 24th instant.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHREY,
Official Assignee, King-street.

COUNTRY STORE.—For SALE, the Stock and
Goodwill of a Country STORE, established upwards
of twenty years, and doing a good business in an improving
district.

The premises are large and complete, with about twenty
acres land attached to the store; and also a butcher's shop,
together with the post-office at a remunerative salary, a
wine and spirit trade could be added with advantage. The
stock is well-selected, value about £1400. The premises
are held under lease, having twenty years to run, at a
rental of £170. Terms, liberal.

Apply to N. EASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.
Horses
Buggies
Carriage Waggon.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their
Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Heavy draught horses.
Hackneys and light harness horses.

Also,
2 buggies
2 carriers' waggon
3 drays
And other vehicles.

At the Victoria Yards, MONDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr.
Holmes to sell by auction, at the above Yards,
on MONDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock,
180 very prime bullocks, described as likely to average
8 cwt. each.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLEN'S, Pitt-street,
by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggon, spring cart, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received in-
structions from Sloper Co., Esq., to sell by
auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at Mr. John
Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received in-
structions from — Arnold, Esq., to sell by auc-
tion, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at Mr. John
Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

M. W. FULLAGAR has received in-
structions from Mr. B. Richards to sell, at
his Yards, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant,
250 head of bullocks and speckled cows, in the col-
lective of "Terribles" herd.

The auctioneer begs to state that the above cattle are
offered for sale before condition's, in consequence of their
being near to hand.

Terms, cash.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas
Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway
Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.

Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas
Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot,
George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, bacon, eggs, cheese, lard, poultry, fruit, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction,
at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
July 14th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
500 hides
Shank bones, horns, &c.

Terms, cash.

SHANK BONES and HORNS.

MORT and CO. have a first-class lot of the
above, from a boiling down establishment, for
sale, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
July 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction,
at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
Friday, 14th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
500 hides
Kip, sole, calf
Horned, bridled, and bag leather
Hair, horns, shankbones, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by
auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING,
at 10,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves.

Office—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by
auction, at the Railway, at 11 o'clock, THIS
DAY,
36 carcasses corn-fed pork, fresh killed.

Without reserve.

To Soap Makers, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLEY has re-
ceived instructions to sell, on the Premises,
Mr. Wright's soap maker, Botany Road, THIS DAY, at
12 o'clock.

Household furniture, comprising spring couch, easy
chair, chifferoni, low table, chairs, pier-glass, glass-
ware, &c., bedsteads, toilet-glass, chest of drawers,
kitchen utensils, &c. Also, a plant for soap
making, consisting of boiling pans, soap frame,
weighing machines, horse cart, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.
Office—corner of King and Phillip streets.

To Dealers and others.

LISTER and BARNETT are instructed to
sell by auction, at their Rooms, 25, King-street,
THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of second-hand trousers, clothing, &c.

Fruit Trees.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell
by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of fruit trees, consisting of
Fig, currant, plum, quince, and 2000 vine cuttings.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
Jewellery
Fancy goods
Gold and silver watches
Bells, shoes, and clothing
Terms, cash. No reserve.

SATURDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
At the Auction Room, 311, George-street (late Rositer
and Lazarus).

Cottage Piano, Square Piano, and Substantial Household
Furniture, &c.

M. R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed
to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 311, George-
street,
A quantity of superior and substantial household fur-
niture, comprising
Handsome drawing and dining room suites, telescope and
box tables, sideboards, marble-top washstands, pier
glass, carpets, oilcloth, three-winged wardrobes,
chifferoni, easy chairs, bookcases, chest of drawers,
breakfast sofa, couches, horsehair chairs, bedsteads
and bedding, office furniture, china, glass, crockery,
Russell's stove, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of Frost, Kohler, and Co.

TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Office Furniture. Iron Safes, Office Fittings, Two
Weighing Machines (by Avery), Cheats, Hair-Cheats,
Quarter-Cheats of Tea, Coffee, and Sundry Samples,
Coffing Press, and Table, Books on Commerce, &c.,
a quantity of Scantling and Boards, Crab Winch,
&c., &c.

M. R. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-
structed by the official assignee in the above
estate to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 18th July,
at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Spring-street, at
the whole of the superior office furniture, fittings, large
fireproof safes, pigeon holes, oilcloth, three matting,
carpets, two weighing machines (by Avery), maps,
chifferoni, cupboards, presses, copying press and
table; chests, half-chests, and quarter-chests tea;
cane, and sundry samples, stationery, books on
commerce, a quantity of scantling and boards, crab
winch, &c., &c.

Terms, cash before delivery.

Preliminary Notice.

Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.

75 Packages just landed
ex Bahia.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade and others.

COLLIER has received instructions to
sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale
Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on every day,
The above shipment of seasonable boots and shoes, with-
out reserve.

Terms at sale.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

Important unreserved Auction Sale of Tobacco,
At Alger's Bond.

Negohed, Cavendish, Aromatic, and Leaf Tobacco.

To Merchants, Speculators, Tobaccoists, Grocers, Tobacco
Manufacturers, Country Buyers, and others.

M. R. W. DEAN has been favoured with
instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's
Bond, Alger's Wharf, THIS DAY, 14th July, at 11
o'clock.

100 boxes, each 1 cwt., Calcutta leaf, superior quality
25 cases quartered finest aromatic tobacco, Monitor brand
29 cases three-quartered finest aromatic tobacco, Mathews's
and Wright's brand
5 cases 1 lb. Little's brand
5 ditto ditto ditto
12 boxes 10 lb. "Impresso"
2 ditto ditto, 2 cwt.

Terms at sale.

Extensive and Highly Important Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 18th July.

Finest Congo Tea,
Sugars,
Olive's Stores, Groceries, &c.

M. R. W. DEAN has received instructions
to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt
and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 18th July, at 11
o'clock.

Large parcels of superior tea, sugars, groceries, olive's
stores, &c.

Timber, Empty Casks, Nails
Brooms, Oatmeal, Hops, &c.

To Timber Merchants, Coopers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers,
Dealers, and Captains of Ships, &c.

J. E. LIARDET is instructed to sell, on
SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
at his Stores, Campbell's Wharf,
4500 feet of Oregon pine, in planks and lengths, 10 x 2,
12 x 2, 14 x 2, &c.

44 empty casks, large sizes
30 drums assorted nails, damaged
140 iron pots, ditto
40 dozen shovels
70 dozen fibre brooms
1 coil very strong rope
25 cables lankum.

Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Wines, Spirits, Beers, Tobacco, &c.

Auction Sale, SATURDAY, 15th instant.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers,
Captains of Ships, and others.

J. E. LIARDET is instructed to sell by
auction, at his Stores, Campbell's Wharf, on
SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 casks port wine, duty paid,
180 ditto sherry ditto, ditto
140 casks ale
30 cases Stewart's whisky, in bond
50 12 lb. boxes cavendish tobacco, ditto
Oatmeal, in casks
Split peas, ditto
35 dozen Wetherpoons jams
35 ditto rice starch.

Terms at sale.

Groceries.

WEDNESDAY, 19th July.

Important Preliminary Announcement to Wholesale and
Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for
Shipment, and others.

Groceries
Olive's Stores
Provisions.

L. E. THREKELD and CO. have
been instructed to sell by auction, at the
City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 11,
Invoices of olive's stores, general groceries, and pro-
visions.
Full particulars of which will be duly advertised.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th July, 1865.

Extensive, Most Important, and Unreserved Auction
Sale of
PATENT IRON BEDSTADS.

Just landed ex Rajah of Cochins.

To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Furniture Dealers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Storekeepers
And the Trade generally.

Positively without any reserve.

The Auctioneer feels great satisfaction in directing
the attention of buyers and the trade generally to the
assortment of Iron Bedsteads, supplied from the man-
ufacture of an eminent firm. It comprises every
novelty of the day, and the designs will be found the
most UNIQUE and ELEGANT, and superior to any
yet offered.

Sample Bedsteads will be on view for inspection.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS
DAY, 14th July, 1865,
55 cases from bedsteads, comprising a well-selected as-
sortment, viz.,
Iron lath folding bedsteads
Japanned blue, green, &c. French bedsteads 6-6 x 1-0
Japanned mauve, E. green, &c. four-post bedsteads,
6-6 x 4-6, with 11-inch tub pillars, richly orna-
mented in gold and flowers
Japanned E. green, blue, &c. four-post bedsteads, 6-6 x
4-6, 2 inch taper tube, richly ornamented in gold
and flowers
Japanned maroon, blue, E. green, &c. four-post bed-
steads, 6-6 x 4-6, 2 inch taper tube, richly ornamented
in gold and flowers
Japanned blue, cane, &c., four-post bedsteads, 6-6 x 3-6,
6-6 x 4-6, 6-6 x 4-6
Japanned blue, &c., half-taper bedsteads, 6-6 x 3-6, &c.,
&c., &c.

* * * The attention of the trade and others is particularly
requested to the sale of the above.

This shipment of iron bedsteads is from a well known
firm, whose goods have always been highly appreciated in
this colony, and includes a great variety of patterns of
almost every kind, samples of which will be on view at the
Rooms.

Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, July 15th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen Furnishing.

Sale of Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, Books,
Double Gun, &c.

The Property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have
been favoured with instructions to sell by
auction, at their Rooms, 230, George-street, on SATUR-
DAY, July 15th, at 11 o'clock.
Very superior dining-room suite, covered in half-cloth
Handsome sideboard, with three spare leaves
Large carved gilt pier glass
Brussels carpet and hearth rug
Polished steel fender and iron
Japanned drawers, brass mounted
Bookcase and secretary
Valuable books
Stuffed birds, in cases
Walnut dressing-room suite, covered in striped tabaret
Oval table, and card tables to match
Marble washstand and dressing-table
Massive wardrobe, with plate glass doors
Brass four-post bedstead and bedding
Iron bedsteads, commodes, &c.
Glass, china, crockery, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, July 15th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Bookellers and others.

Valuable Library of Useful, Scientific, and Historical
Works.

National Cyclopaedia
Gibson's Home
Craig's Dictionary
Lamarzine's History of the
Cook's Voyage, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have
been favoured with instructions to sell
by auction, at the premises, Upper William-street, on TUES-
DAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of his valuable household furniture, sterling
silver plate, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Full particulars will be published. Catalogue will be
sent on request.

On SATURDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Choice Engravings, handsomely framed.
Just landed ex Broomah.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have
been favoured with instructions to sell by auc-
tion, at their Rooms, 230, George-street, on SATURDAY,
July 15th, at 11 o'clock.
A large assortment of choice engravings.

Terms, cash.

